

CLAIMS RESOLUTION TRIBUNAL

In re Holocaust Victim Assets Litigation
Case No. CV96-4849

Certified Award

to Claimant [REDACTED 1]
also acting on behalf of [REDACTED 2]

and to Claimant [REDACTED 3]
also acting on behalf of [REDACTED 4]

in re Accounts of Meyer Pines, Sara Pines, and Salomon Pines

Claim Numbers: 500951/AV; 500952/AV; 500953/AV; 150098/AV; 150099/AV

Award Amount: 42,250.00 Swiss Francs

This Certified Award is based upon the claims of [REDACTED 1] (“Claimant [REDACTED 1]”) and [REDACTED 3], née [REDACTED], (“Claimant [REDACTED 3]”) (together the “Claimants”) to the published accounts of Meyer Pines (“Account Owner Meyer Pines”), Sara Pines (“Account Owner Sara Pines”), and Salomon Pines (“Account Owner Salomon Pines”) (together the “Account Owners”) at the Geneva branch of the [REDACTED] (the “Bank”).¹

All awards are published, but where a claimant has requested confidentiality, as in this case, the names of the claimants, any relatives of the claimants other than the account owners, and the bank have been redacted.

Information Provided by the Claimants

Claimant [REDACTED 1]

Claimant [REDACTED 1] submitted three Claim Forms, identifying Account Owner Meyer Pines as his paternal grandfather, Dr. Meyer Pines, who was born to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], née [REDACTED], on 18 June 1880 in Mogilev.² Claimant [REDACTED 1]

¹ The CRT notes that, on the February 2001 published list of accounts determined by the Independent Committee of Eminent Persons (“ICEP”) to be probably or possibly those of Victims of Nazi Persecution (the “ICEP List”), Meyer Pines is indicated as having three accounts, Salomon Pines is indicated as having one account, and Sara Pines is indicated as having one account. Upon careful review, the CRT has concluded that the Bank’s records evidence the existence of two accounts: one account held jointly by Meyer Pines and Salomon Pines and one account held jointly by Sara Pines and Meyer Pines.

² The CRT notes that there are at least two towns named Mogilev, and that Claimant [REDACTED 1] did not specify in which Mogilev his grandfather was born. The CRT further notes, however, that Claimant [REDACTED 3] submitted an Italian entry visa issued to Meyer Pines, indicating that he was born in Mogilev on the Dnieper, which is located in present-day Belarus.

identified Account Owner Sara Pines as his paternal grandmother, Sara Pines, who was born to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], née [REDACTED], on 25 May 1884, in Daugavpils, Latvia. Claimant [REDACTED 1] stated that Meyer Pines and Sara Schalit were married on 5 November 1907 in Riga, Latvia. Claimant [REDACTED 1] indicated that his grandparents had three children, including Salomon (Shlomo) Pines, Claimant [REDACTED 1]'s father, who was born on 5 August 1908 in Charenton-le-Pont, France, and whom Claimant [REDACTED 1] identified as Account Owner Salomon Pines. Claimant [REDACTED 1] identified their other two children as [REDACTED], née [REDACTED], who was born on 26 January 1911 in Riga, and [REDACTED], née [REDACTED], who was born on 31 May 1913, also in Riga.

According to Claimant [REDACTED 1], his grandfather, who was Jewish, was a businessman. In addition, Claimant [REDACTED 1] stated that his grandfather lived in Berlin, Germany, with his wife, who was also Jewish, beginning in 1922. Claimant [REDACTED 1] specified that from 1931 until 1941, his grandparents resided at Kaiserdamm 12/13 in Berlin. Claimant [REDACTED 1] further stated that his grandparents were arrested and deported in June 1941, and that they never returned.

Claimant [REDACTED 1] explained that his father, Salomon Pines, who was Jewish, was for some time a student in Geneva, Switzerland, and that his sister, [REDACTED], studied economics in Basel, Switzerland. Claimant [REDACTED 1] further stated that from 1933 to 1936, Salomon Pines was a student in Berlin, where he lived at Kaiserdamm 12/13 in Berlin. According to Claimant [REDACTED 1], Salomon Pines continued his studies in Paris in 1936 or 1937, and subsequently taught at the Institute of the History of Sciences until 1939. Claimant [REDACTED 1] specified that his father resided in Rue Monsieur Le Prince while living in Paris. In addition, Claimant [REDACTED 1] stated that his father was married to [REDACTED], née [REDACTED], on 17 February 1938. Finally, Claimant [REDACTED 1] stated that in 1940, his father immigrated to Palestine with his wife and son, Claimant [REDACTED 1], on the last boat to leave Marseilles before the Nazi occupation.

Claimant [REDACTED 1] submitted several documents in support of his claims, including a declaration signed by Arta Leibe, dated 19 June 1950, stating that Ms. Leibe worked for Meyer Pines as a secretary and household administrator at his residence at Kaiserdamm 12 in Berlin. In her declaration, Ms. Leibe stated that Dr. Pines and his wife were arrested in their apartment and taken away by two men in the early morning of 22 June 1941, and that they had not been heard from since. Claimant [REDACTED 1] also submitted a letter from the Latvian Citizens' Landowners' Association in Germany, dated 13 June 1942, confirming that Dr. Meyer and Sara Pines, long-time members of the Association, lived at Kaiserdamm 12 in Berlin as of 1931, that they were arrested by the Gestapo in their apartment on 22 June 1941, and that they were considered missing since that time. In addition, Claimant [REDACTED 1] submitted a decision of the municipal court for the district of Charlottenburg, Berlin, dated 22 June 1950, declaring Dr. Meyer and Sara Pines of Kaiserdamm 12 in Berlin-Charlottenburg deceased as of 31 December 1941. Claimant [REDACTED 1] further submitted an inheritance certificate from the same court pertaining to property held by Dr. Meyer Pines in Germany, dated 7 August 1950, establishing that Dr. Salomon Pines, Dr. [REDACTED], and [REDACTED], née [REDACTED], were the children and heirs of Dr. Meyer Pines.

In addition, Claimant [REDACTED 1] submitted his parents' marriage certificate, identifying Salomon Pines as the son of Meyer Pines and Sarah Pines, née Schalit, and his wife as [REDACTED]. Claimant [REDACTED 1] also submitted an extract from the city birth records of Paris, stating that [REDACTED 1] was born to Salomon Pines and [REDACTED] on 5 May 1938. Finally, Claimant [REDACTED 1] submitted a decision of the district court of Jerusalem, Israel, naming [REDACTED], [REDACTED 2], and [REDACTED 1] as the heirs of Shlomo Pines, and specifying that [REDACTED 2] and [REDACTED 1] were each to receive one-fourth of his estate.

Claimant [REDACTED 1] indicated that he was born on 5 May 1938 in Paris. Claimant [REDACTED 1] is representing his half-sister, [REDACTED 2], née [REDACTED], who was born on 30 September 1932 in Berlin.

Claimant [REDACTED 3]

Claimant [REDACTED 3] submitted two Claim Forms, identifying Account Owner Meyer Pines as her grandfather, Dr. Meyer Pines, who was born to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], née [REDACTED], on 18 June 1880 in Mogilev. In addition, Claimant [REDACTED 3] identified Account Owner Sara Pines as her grandmother, Sara Pines, who was born to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on 25 May 1884, in Daugavpils. Claimant [REDACTED 3] stated that Meyer Pines and Sara Schalit were married on 5 November 1907 in Riga.

Claimant [REDACTED 3] indicated that her grandparents, who were Jewish, had three children: Salomon Pines, whom Claimant [REDACTED 3] identified as Account Owner Salomon Pines, [REDACTED], and [REDACTED], née [REDACTED], Claimant [REDACTED 3]'s mother. According to Claimant [REDACTED 3], her grandparents resided at Kaiserdamm 12 in Berlin from 1931 to 1941. Claimant [REDACTED 3] stated that her grandparents were arrested by the Nazis in 1941, and that they were either sent to a concentration camp or exiled to Latvia. Furthermore, Claimant [REDACTED 3] stated that her uncle, Salomon Pines, who was Jewish, died on 9 January 1990 in Jerusalem.

Claimant [REDACTED 3] submitted multiple documents in support of her claims, including several documents also submitted by Claimant [REDACTED 1], such as the 13 June 1942 letter from the Latvian Citizens' Landowners' Association in Germany, the 22 July 1950 decision of the Berlin-Charlottenburg municipal court establishing the deaths of her grandparents, and the 7 August 1950 certificate from the same court identifying Meyer Pines' heirs, all described above. Claimant [REDACTED 3] also submitted a certificate from the Berlin-Charlottenburg municipal court, dated 7 August 1950, identifying Dr. Salomon Pines, Dr. [REDACTED], and [REDACTED], née [REDACTED], as the children and heirs of Sara Pines. In addition, Claimant [REDACTED 3] provided copies of her grandparents' death certificates, issued in Berlin on 26 July 1950, identifying them as Dr. Meyer Pines and Sara Pines, specifying that they were married and that they resided at Kaiserdamm 12 in Berlin-Charlottenburg, and indicating that they were declared deceased as of 31 December 1941.

Moreover, Claimant [REDACTED 3] submitted an Italian entry visa showing that Meyer Pines was born in Mogilev on the Dnieper in 1881; and a German translation of an excerpt from the

marriage registry of the Jewish community of Riga, indicating that Meyer Isser Pines and Chaja Sara Schalit were married on 23 October 1907. In addition, Claimant [REDACTED 3] submitted the curriculum vitae of [REDACTED], née [REDACTED], dated 23 June 1957, indicating that she was born to Dr. Meyer Pines and Sara Pines, née Schalit, on 31 May 1913 in Riga, and that she had two children. Finally, Claimant [REDACTED 3] submitted a judgment from the district court in Tel-Aviv-Yafo, Israel, dated 5 March 1991, establishing that [REDACTED 4] and [REDACTED 3] were the children and heirs of [REDACTED].³

Claimant [REDACTED 3] indicated that she was born on 11 July 1951 in Israel. Claimant [REDACTED 3] is representing her brother, [REDACTED 4], who was born on 18 December 1945 in Israel.

Information Available in the Bank's Records

Account 1

The record for this account consists of a printout from a database prepared the auditors who carried out the investigation of this bank to identify accounts of Victims of Nazi Persecution pursuant to instructions of the Independent Committee of Eminent Persons (“ICEP” or the “ICEP Investigation”). This database identifies assets blocked in the 1945 freeze of assets held in Switzerland by citizens of Germany and the territories incorporated into the Third Reich (the “1945 Freeze”). Pursuant to Article 6 of the Rules, the CRT requested the voluntary assistance of the Bank to obtain additional information about this account (“Voluntary Assistance”). On 9 June 2005, the Bank provided the CRT with an additional document. This document is an excerpt from a list of accounts blocked in the 1945 Freeze and comes from the Swiss Federal Archive.

According to this record, the Account Owners were Dr. Meyer Pines and Salomon Pines, who resided at the Pension du Geneve in Geneva, Switzerland, and whose domicile was Germany. The record indicates that Account Owner Meyer Pines and Account Owner Salomon Pines held one safe deposit box. The records indicate that the safe deposit box was blocked in the 1945 Freeze and subsequently unblocked, but the date of unblocking of the safe deposit box is not recorded.

These records do not show when the account at issue was closed nor do they indicate the value of the contents of the safe deposit box. The auditors who carried out the ICEP Investigation did not find this account in the Bank's system of open accounts, and they therefore presumed that it was closed. There is no evidence that Account Owner Meyer Pines, Account Owner Salomon Pines, or their heirs closed the safe deposit box and received the proceeds themselves.

³ The CRT notes that Claimant [REDACTED 3] identified her mother as [REDACTED], and that the documents submitted by Claimant [REDACTED 3] identify her mother as [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. The CRT further notes that these names are all sufficiently similar to render it plausible that they refer to the same person.

Account 2

The Bank's records consist of a customer card and a printout from the Bank's database. According to these records, the Account Owners were Dr. Meyer Pines and *Mme.* (Mrs.) Meyer Pines, née Sara Schalit, who resided at Kaiserdam 12 in Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany. The Bank's records indicate that Account Owner Meyer Pines and Account Owner Sara Pines jointly held one numbered demand deposit account, which was held under the designation 14.384, and which was opened on 19 December 1930. The Bank's records further indicate that on 14 July 1931 the Bank was instructed to hold all correspondence.

The Bank's records do not show when the account was closed, nor do these records indicate the value of this account. The auditors who carried out the ICEP Investigation did not find this account in the Bank's system of open accounts, and they therefore presumed that it was closed. There is no evidence in the Bank's records that Account Owner Meyer Pines, Account Owner Sara Pines, or their heirs closed the account and received the proceeds themselves.

The CRT's Analysis

Joinder of Claims

According to Article 37(1) of the Rules Governing the Claims Resolution Process, as amended (the "Rules"), claims to the same or related accounts may be joined in one proceeding at the CRT's discretion. In this case, the CRT determines it appropriate to join the five claims of the Claimants in one proceeding.

Identification of the Account Owners

Account Owner Meyer Pines and Account Owner Sara Pines

The Claimants have plausibly identified Account Owner Meyer Pines and Account Owner Sara Pines. The Claimants' grandfather's and grandmother's names and city and country of residence match the published names and city and country of residence of Account Owner Meyer Pines and Account Owner Sara Pines, respectively. The Claimants also identified Account Owner Meyer Pines' professional title and Account Owner Sara Pines' maiden name, and identified their street address, all of which match unpublished information about Account Owner Meyer Pines and Account Owner Sara Pines contained in the Bank's records.

In support of their claims, the Claimants submitted documents, including municipal court judgments regarding the estates of Meyer Pines and Sara Pines, and the death certificates of Meyer Pines and Sara Pines, providing independent verification that the persons who are claimed to be Account Owner Meyer Pines and Account Owner Sara Pines had the same names and resided at the same address recorded in the Bank's records as the names and address of Account Owner Meyer Pines and Account Owner Sara Pines. In addition, these documents provide independent verification that the person who is claimed to be Account Owner Meyer Pines used the same professional title recorded in the Bank's records as the professional title of Account

Owner Meyer Pines, and that the person who is claimed to be Account Owner Sara Pines had the same maiden name recorded in the Bank's records as the maiden name of Account Owner Sara Pines.

Additionally, the CRT notes that a database containing the names of victims of Nazi persecution includes persons named Meyer Pines and Sara Pines, and indicates that their street address was Kaiserdamm 12 in Berlin, and that Meyer Pines used the title of Doctor, which matches the information about Account Owner Meyer Pines and Account Owner Sara Pines provided by the Claimants. The database is a compilation of names from various sources, including the Yad Vashem Memorial of Israel.

The CRT notes that the names Meyer Pines and Sara Pines appear only once on the February 2001 published list of accounts determined by ICEP to be probably those of victims of Nazi persecution (the "ICEP List"). The CRT notes further that there are no other claims to these accounts.

Account Owner Salomon Pines

The Claimants have plausibly identified Account Owner Salomon Pines. The name of Claimant [REDACTED 1]'s father and Claimant [REDACTED 3]'s uncle matches the published name of Account Owner Salomon Pines. Claimant [REDACTED 1] indicated that his father resided in Germany, which matches Account Owner Salomon Pines' published country of residence. Claimant [REDACTED 1] also stated that his father temporarily resided in Geneva, which matches unpublished information about Account Owner Salomon Pines contained in the Bank's records. The CRT notes that the Claimants identified the fact that Account Owner Salomon Pines and Account Owner Meyer Pines were related, despite the fact that their names were published separately on the ICEP List.

In support of their claims, the Claimants submitted documents, including the marriage certificate of Salomon Pines, Claimant [REDACTED 1]'s birth record, and an inheritance certificate regarding the estate of Dr. Meyer Pines, providing independent verification that the person who is claimed to be Account Owner Salomon Pines had the same name recorded in the Bank's records as the name of Account Owner Salomon Pines, and that the person who is claimed to be Account Owner Salomon Pines was the son of the person who is claimed to be Account Owner Meyer Pines.

Additionally, the CRT notes that the database containing the names of victims of Nazi persecution includes a person named Salomon Pines, and indicates that his date of birth was 5 August 1908, which matches information about Account Owner Salomon Pines provided by the Claimants.

The CRT further notes that the name Salomon Pines appears only once on the ICEP List, and that that there are no other claims to these accounts.

Status of the Account Owners as Victims of Nazi Persecution

The Claimants have made a plausible showing that Account Owner Meyer Pines and Account Owner Sara Pines were Victims of Nazi Persecution. The Claimants stated that Account Owner Meyer Pines and Account Owner Sara Pines were Jewish, that they were arrested and deported to an unknown location in June 1941, and that they never returned. The Claimants also submitted a letter from the Latvian Citizens' Landowners' Association in Germany, confirming that Account Owner Meyer Pines and Account Owner Sara Pines were arrested by the Gestapo on 22 June 1941 and were considered missing since that time. In addition, the Claimants submitted a decision of the municipal court for Berlin-Charlottenburg, and Claimant [REDACTED 3] submitted the death certificates of Account Owner Meyer Pines and Account Owner Sara Pines, indicating that they were declared deceased as of 31 December 1941. Moreover, Claimant [REDACTED 1] submitted a declaration of Account Owner Meyer Pines' secretary and household administrator, stating that he and his wife were arrested and taken away by two men on 22 June 1941, and that they were not heard from thereafter.

Similarly, the Claimants have made a plausible showing that Account Owner Salomon Pines was a Victim of Nazi Persecution. The Claimants stated that Account Owner Salomon Pines was Jewish, and Claimant [REDACTED 1] stated that Account Owner Salomon Pines lived in Nazi Germany from 1933 to 1936, fled thereafter to France, and subsequently to Palestine in 1940.

As noted above, persons named Meyer Pines, Sara Pines and Salomon Pines were included in the CRT's database of victims.

The Claimants' Relationships to the Account Owners

Claimant [REDACTED 1]

Claimant [REDACTED 1] has plausibly demonstrated that he is related to the Account Owners by submitting specific information and documents, demonstrating that Account Owner Meyer Pines, Account Owner Sara Pines, and Account Owner Salomon Pines were Claimant [REDACTED 1]'s grandfather, grandmother, and father, respectively. These documents include an extract from the Paris birth registry, indicating that Claimant [REDACTED 1] was born to Salomon Pines and [REDACTED], and his parents' marriage certificate, identifying Salomon Pines as the son of Meyer Pines and Sarah Pines, née Schalit.

Claimant [REDACTED 3]

Claimant [REDACTED 3] has plausibly demonstrated that she is related to the Account Owners by submitting specific information and documents, demonstrating that Account Owner Meyer Pines, Account Owner Sara Pines, and Account Owner Salomon Pines were Claimant [REDACTED 3]'s grandfather, grandmother, and uncle, respectively. These documents include a judgment from the district court in Tel-Aviv-Yafo, identifying Claimant [REDACTED 3] as a child of [REDACTED], and two certificates from the Berlin-Charlottenburg municipal court, identifying Salomon Pines and [REDACTED], née [REDACTED], as children of Meyer Pines and Sara Pines, née Schalit, respectively.

The Issue of Who Received the Proceeds

Given that Account Owner Meyer Pines and Account Owner Sara Pines were arrested by the Gestapo and deported in June 1941, and that they were subsequently declared deceased as of 31 December 1941; that the safe deposit box held by Account Owner Meyer Pines and Account Owner Salomon Pines was blocked in the 1945 Freeze; that there is no record of the payment of the Account Owners' accounts to them nor any record of a date of closure of the accounts; that the Account Owners and their heirs would not have been able to obtain information about their accounts after the Second World War from the Bank due to the Swiss banks' practice of withholding or misstating account information in their responses to inquiries by account owners because of the banks' concern regarding double liability; and given the application of Presumptions (h) and (j), as provided in Article 28 of the Rules Governing the Claims Resolution Process, as amended (the "Rules") (see Appendix A), the CRT concludes that it is plausible that the account proceeds were not paid to the Account Owners or their heirs. Based on its precedent and the Rules, the CRT applies presumptions to assist in the determination of whether or not Account Owners or their heirs received the proceeds of their accounts.

Basis for the Award

The CRT has determined that an Award may be made in favor of the Claimants. First, the claims are admissible in accordance with the criteria contained in Article 18 of the Rules. Second, Claimant [REDACTED 1] has plausibly demonstrated that Account Owner Meyer Pines, Account Owner Sara Pines, and Account Owner Salomon Pines were his grandfather, grandmother, and father, respectively, and Claimant [REDACTED 3] has plausibly demonstrated that they were her grandfather, grandmother, and uncle, respectively, and those relationships justify an Award. Third, the CRT has determined that it is plausible that neither the Account Owners nor their heirs received the proceeds of the claimed accounts.

The CRT notes that Claimant [REDACTED 1] and [REDACTED 2], whom he is representing, as Account Owner Salomon Pines' children, have a better entitlement to the share of the account belonging to Account Owner Salomon Pines than Claimant [REDACTED 3] and [REDACTED 4], whom she is representing, who are Account Owner Salomon Pines' niece and nephew, respectively.

Amount of the Award

In this case, Account Owner Meyer Pines and Account Owner Salomon Pines held one safe deposit box, and Account Owner Meyer Pines and Account Owner Sara Pines held one demand deposit account. Pursuant to Article 29 of the Rules, when the value of an account is unknown, as is the case here, the average value of the same or a similar type of account in 1945 is used to calculate the current value of the account being awarded. Based on the ICEP Investigation, in 1945 the average value of a safe deposit box was 1,240.00 Swiss Francs ("SF"), and the average value of a demand deposit account was SF 2,140.00. Thus, the total 1945 average value of the accounts at issue is SF 3,380.00. The current value of this amount is calculated by multiplying it by a factor of 12.5, in accordance with Article 31(1) of the Rules, to produce the total award amount of SF 42,250.00.

Division of the Award

In this case, Account Owner Meyer Pines and Account Owner Salomon Pines jointly held one safe deposit box, and Account Owner Meyer Pines and Account Owner Sara Pines jointly held one demand deposit account. According to Article 25(1) of the Rules, if an account is a joint account and claimants related to each of the account owners have submitted claims to the account, it shall be presumed that each account owner was the owner of an equal share of the account. Accordingly, Account Owners Meyer Pines and Sara Pines shall be presumed to have each held a half-share in the demand deposit account, and Account Owners Meyer and Salomon Pines shall be presumed to have each held a half-share in the safe deposit box.

With regard to Account Owner Salomon Pines' half-share in the safe deposit box, the CRT notes that Claimant [REDACTED 1] submitted a document issued by the District Court of Jerusalem, which identifies Account Owner Salomon Pines' wife and two children, Claimant [REDACTED 1] and [REDACTED 2], as his heirs, and specifies that his two children are to receive equal shares of his estate. According to Rule 23(2)(a) of the Rules, if a claimant has submitted the account owner's will or other inheritance documents pertaining to the account owner, the award will provide for distribution among any beneficiaries named in the will or other inheritance documents who have submitted a claim. In this case, the wife of Account Owner Salomon Pines is deceased, and Claimant [REDACTED 1] is representing [REDACTED 2]. Therefore, Claimant [REDACTED 1] and [REDACTED 2] are each entitled to one-half of the portion of the total award amount pertaining to Account Owner Salomon Pines' presumed ownership of one-half of the safe deposit box at issue, or SF 3,872.00 each.

Regarding Account Owners Meyer and Sara Pines' half-shares in the demand deposit account, as well as Account Owner Meyer Pines' half-share of the safe-deposit box, the CRT notes that the inheritance documents pertaining to Account Owner Meyer Pines and Account Owner Sara Pines are applicable only to property held within Germany. According to Article 23(2)(c) of the Rules, if a claimant bases a claim of entitlement on a chain of inheritance but has not submitted an unbroken chain of wills or other inheritance documents, the CRT may use the general principles of distribution established in Article 23(1) to make allowance for any missing links in the chain, consistent with principles of fairness and equity. Moreover, according to Article 23(1)(c) of the Rules, if the account owner's spouse has not submitted a claim, the award shall be in favor of any descendants of the account owner who have submitted a claim, in equal shares by representation. Here, Account Owner Meyer Pines, Account Owner Sara Pines, and their three children are all deceased, and Claimant [REDACTED 1], [REDACTED 2], whom Claimant [REDACTED 1] is representing, Claimant [REDACTED 3], and [REDACTED 4], whom Claimant [REDACTED 3] is representing, are all grandchildren of Account Owner Meyer Pines and Account Owner Sara Pines. Therefore, Claimant [REDACTED 1], [REDACTED 2], Claimant [REDACTED 3], and [REDACTED 4] are each entitled to one-fourth of the portion of the total award amount pertaining to Account Owner Meyer Pines' presumed ownership of one-half of the safe deposit box jointly held with Account Owner Salomon Pines, as well as to one-fourth of the portion of the total award amount pertaining to the demand deposit account jointly held by Account Owner Meyer Pines and Account Owner Sara Pines, or SF 8,625.00 each.

In summary, Claimant [REDACTED 1] and [REDACTED 2] are each entitled to SF 12,500.00, and Claimant [REDACTED 3] and [REDACTED 4] are each entitled to SF 8,625.00.

Scope of the Award

The Claimants should be aware that, pursuant to Article 20 of the Rules, the CRT will carry out further research on their claims to determine whether there are additional Swiss bank accounts to which they might be entitled, including research of the Total Accounts Database (consisting of records of 4.1 million Swiss bank accounts which existed between 1933 and 1945).

Certification of the Award

The CRT certifies this Award for approval by the Court and payment by the Special Masters.

Claims Resolution Tribunal
31 August 2005

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